

The Eagle's Eye

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April-May 1972



The Tribe of Many Feathers, the Indian student organization at Brigham Young University, has elected a new slate of officers for the 1972-73 school year. The new officers seen above are, back row, Ron Begay, academics vice president; Franklin McCabe, president; Bob Red Elk, publicity vice president; and Walter Woods, standards vice president. Front row, Anita Straighthead, finance; Connie Fox, culture vice president; and Rosita Tsosie, social vice president. Not pictured are Lee Chiquito, sports vice president, and Rose Patterson, vice president for current Indian affairs.

Bob Angle to direct day camp, students work with non-Indians

Eight Indian students from Brigham Young University have been selected to go to Washington, D.C., to work in a day camp to teach non-Indians about Indian culture. Robert Angle, a graduate in Youth Leadership at BYU, has been named the Director of the camp. He has

chosen a staff of eight BYU students to work as camp counselors. They are Harley Walker, Robert Scabby, Leon Dude, Sam Nez, Jennifer Decker, Beverly Holbrook, Connie Fox and four students selected from other universities.

There will be ten American Indian tribes' cultures represented. The camp's program will include arts and crafts, displays, demonstrations of traditional dances, movie and slide presentations, Indian games, as well as some of the activities of today's progressive Indian. Arts and crafts will include beadwork, pottery making, leather work, basket weaving, rug weaving, silversmithing, Kachina doll making, and painting. Other aspects of the program will teach making fried bread, hoop dancing, and singing.

There will be eight one-week sessions with 100 non-Indian youth of ages eight to twelve each week. This is the first Indian camp set up by the federal government to demonstrate Indian culture. National Parks and the Bureau of Indian Affairs recently stated this camp will receive wide public attention. Their hope is the camp will serve as a vehicle of better understanding and brotherhood between Indians and non-Indians. BYU students involved are interested in being a good example in representing their individual tribes, the Indian culture and Brigham Young University.

BYU tribe members elect new slate of officers

Franklin McCabe Jr., a Navajo from Parker, Ariz., has been elected president of the Tribe of Many Feathers at Brigham Young University.

Mr. McCabe, 25, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin McCabe Sr., of Route 1, Parker, is a junior studying to become an anesthetist.

He served as president of TMF during the latter half of the current school year. He succeeded Robert Nakai who left BYU to accept a teaching position, and formerly was social vice-president.

In 1965 he graduated from Parker High School where he received three FFA awards, was a member of the Honor Society, was selected as Boy of the Month by the Rotary Club, and lettered in track, baseball and basketball.

After attending East Los Angeles Junior College where he majored in mechanical engineering, Mr. McCabe enlisted in the U.S. Armed Services as a "Green Beret," and later served in South Viet Nam.

He is married to Theda Sue Ricker, a Sioux from Poplar, Montana, and a BYU sophomore in nursing.

Elected as vice-presidents were: Ron Begay, a Navajo from Ogden, Utah, vice-president of academics; Lee Chiquito, Navajo, Cuba, N.M., sports; Bob Red Elk, Sioux, Poplar, Mont., publications; Anita Straighthead, Sioux, Cherry Creek, S.D., finance; Rosita Tsosie, Navajo, Kayenta, Ariz., social; Walter Woods, Nisquah, Aiyansh, British Columbia, Canada, standards; Rose Patterson, Seneca, Versailles, N.Y., current affairs; and Connie Fox, Gros-Vente Mandan, Newtown, N.D., culture.

The Tribe of Many Feathers, the

American Indian association at BYU, is one of the most active on campus. The functions of the association of college Indian students go far beyond playing the role of a social unit on campus.

Students head for Mexico

Eight Navajo students will be spending six to eight weeks in Mexico on a new type of work-study project this summer.

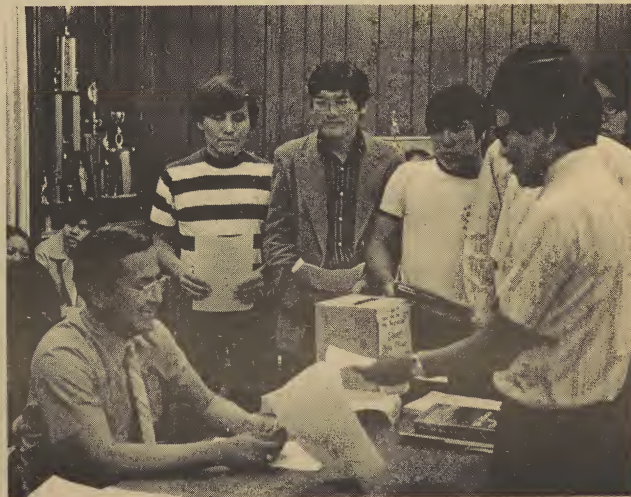
The eight Navajo students are part of a large group of 120 college students from Brigham Young University and Ricks College who will spend June and July traveling and studying in Mexico and working on several agricultural, home economics and construction projects under the direction of several faculty members.

Project Mexico-1972, as this summer program is called, is a type of activity that will give college students the opportunity to work with and relate to community members and make an effective contribution to the improvement of household and community life.

The eight Navajo students in Project Mexico-1972 are being sponsored by the Navajo Tribe Scholarship fund. Mr. Stanley Towne, Scholarship Officer, was on the Brigham Young University campus to visit and to interview the students interested in special projects. Mr. Towne (seen below with students) expressed his support for practical projects and indicated the willingness of the Navajo Tribe Scholarship Fund to encourage this type of activity for college students.

The University has several types of work-study activities, most of them outside of the United States, and it is likely that from now on more Indian students will continue to participate and study while they work in Europe, Latin America, and other countries.

For Project Mexico-1972 the Navajo students participating are, Art Allison, Shirley Roper, Rosita Tsosie, Sam Canyon, Helen Yazzie, Clara Keams, Marietta Sandoval and Jean Lameman.



This issue of the *Eagle's Eye* is a double one and includes the April and May material. Due to a large number of activities that took place within a short period of time during the last part of this semester, it was decided to combine the two issues. This is the last issue of this school year. The *Eagle's Eye* will stop publication for the summer and will resume publication of its third volume in September 1972.

Oops!

We apologize to Stanley Snake for a typographical error in the article on him that appeared in the *Eagle's Eye* of last month, with respect to his new duties as President of NIYC. It was stated that "I will not be held responsible for the policy and direction that this organization takes." That statement was supposed to read, "I will now be held responsible for the policy..." Stanley Snake has already attended several meetings and conferences dealing with the position of National Indian youth and he has informed the *Eagle's Eye* that he intends to be quite active and to initiate many new activities for the NIYC.

Our hats are off to ...



At the end of the year Awards Banquet, Dean Lester B. Whetten received the Eagle's feather, the highest award granted by the Tribe of Many Feathers. Dean Whetten has made a monumental contribution to the success of the Indian program at Brigham Young University.

Outstanding Students

Outstanding Freshman Indian Student—Betty Livingston

"Still water runs deep" is an old expression often used, but it is nowhere better exemplified than it is with Betty. Quiet, unassuming, she is consistently alert and attentive to every detail. She has, since her entrance into BYU, established a most commendable pattern for others to follow. Her attitude and efforts guarantee success.

* * *

Outstanding Freshman Indian Lady—Sylvia Sky

Her loyalty, consistency and dedication establish Sylvia as an outstanding freshman with an assured future. Although retiring by nature, she can and does respond effectively in public whenever the occasion demands it. Instead of avoiding those areas which might be more challenging, Sylvia consistently seeks ways to strengthen and build herself academically, socially, and spiritually. She is indeed a worthy example to follow.

* * *

Outstanding Freshman Indian Man—Benjamin Craig, Sr.

Unlike many who continue from high school to college, Ben has had the additional challenge of facing college after several years away from the academic scene. A veteran who is also experienced in many vocational situations, he has not been discouraged or dismayed but has through consistent hard work achieved an excellent academic record. He has also set a good example for all to follow in his outside class activities.

Degrees Earned

Twenty-one Indian students are receiving degrees this month. Eleven will be getting their associate degrees in a variety of fields, while eight others will be finishing with a bachelor's degree and two Indian students will be receiving their master's degrees. A number of other students are completing their degrees during the summer and will graduate in August.

Those obtaining Master's degrees are Grace Yazzie,

psychology, and Douglas Philbrick, library science.

Bachelor's degrees: Robert Angle, Jane Billie, Rena Ann Black, Geri Goenett, Imogene Naranjo, Evelyn O'Dell, Gary Pierce and Chester Yazzie.

Associate of Arts Degree: Sarah Barlow, Rose Benally, Effie Mae Clark, Lorena Reed Cummings, Harriett Curley, Bettie Ann Largo, Lorraine Manuel, Lynda Jane Philbrick, Marietta Sandoval, Louella H. Tallbull and Wally C. Woods.

The Eagle's Eye

The Eagle's Eye is an official publication of the Brigham Young University Indian Program and is published as a combined effort of students and members of the faculty and administration.

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Opinions expressed in the Eagle's Eye do not necessarily reflect the views of the student body, faculty members, University administration, the Board of Trustees or the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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Dean's Awards

The two highest awards available to Indian students at the end of the school year are the Dean's Scholarship and the Dean's Leadership awards.

The Dean's Scholarship award is given each year to the Indian student having the highest total

GPA and who also plans to return to Brigham Young University the following year. Walter Woods from the Nisquah tribe from Canada and Muriel Nachie Red Elk, a Mojave from Arizona, are recipients of this award this year.

The Dean's Leadership award is

the highest award offered each year by the Dean of General College to the Indian student demonstrating outstanding leadership ability and performance. The recipient of this award this year was Vickie Bird, who is also Miss Indian BYU.

North to Seattle

A member of the original group of Indian graduate students at Brigham Young University has accepted the position as Director of the Legal Aid Services to American Indians in Seattle, Washington. Thomas W. Garrow graduated from Brigham Young in 1970 and he has been doing graduate work. He is now finishing a Master's degree in Public Administration.

Mr. Garrow was one of the original eight students who, supported by a Donner Foundation Grant to the Indian Program at Brigham Young University, prepared themselves for, and entered graduate school.



Mr. Garrow

Mr. Garrow will now be working in Seattle in a program of legal aid services to American Indians. The program is related to the University of Washington Indian Program.

Tom has had many responsibilities at Brigham Young University as an undergraduate and graduate student. He has been research assistant in several projects and has been a counselor to younger Indian students. He is a Mohawk from New York, now partly Navajo because of his wife. They have three children and the entire family is sure to give all the support he needs for his new position.

Memorial Scholarship

Alice Grayeyes, a junior from Tsegi, Arizona, majoring in Home Economics Education, was awarded a \$200 scholarship while in competition with other students.

This was the Margaret J. Day Memorial Scholarship which is awarded every year to a worthy and deserving undergraduate or graduate who exemplifies the qualities of devotion to serving others and love for and commitment to the gospel of Jesus Christ as exemplified in the life of Margaret J. Day, in whose memory this scholarship was established.

While in high school Alice was a



Alice Grayeyes

member of the National Honor Society and vice president of the Association of Future Teachers. At Brigham Young University Alice was also chosen outstanding Freshman Indian Lady.

She is a very active member and has served as YWMA president, activity counselor, historian and Relief Society Stake Board Member.

During summer vacations, Alice has worked as a research secretary for the Anthropology Department of Northwestern University.

Her plans after graduation are to teach among the Indian people. She has a 3.42 grade point average which, so far, indicates an excellent academic record.

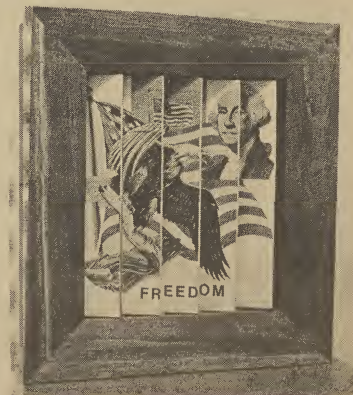
American Heritage

Expression of American Heritage is an opportunity open to all students registered in General Curriculum History 170. The opportunity centers on creative expression. Any student may submit an item he has created which illustrates personal

expression of his American Heritage. This item submitted may be anything that gives expression of Americanism. It could be a drawing, painting, model, poetry, music, song, carving, written essay, journal, and etc. All entries are judged by

a select panel of students and teachers. The panel considers originality within the creative expression.

The top two winners for Spring semester 1972 were 1st—Jon Turner \$35, 2nd—Claralynn West \$25.



First prize



Second prize

Wamblee Ho Wash'Ta

The eagle soared aloft as history marched through desolate years,
Felt the cold and bitter wind; saw the Trail of Tears;
Felt the chill of Winter; saw the frosted breath—
As the "Vanishing American" knew and tasted death.

The eagle circled high above; he watched the Redmen's plight;
Felt their sorrow deepen as they weakened from the fight.
Driven through the wilderness — scattered from shore to shore.
Silenced. Reservationed. Wearied hearts they bore.

The eagle saw the Indian from his lofty view
Lift up his arms to Heaven to ask for strength anew,
To bear his heavy burden and his deep despair
As he rose to meet Great Spirit in early morning prayer.

Soon there came a message to Lamanites throughout the land,
For He had sent a blessed one to lend a helping hand,
Whom all the Tribes would honor as he reached across the void
To bridge the gap of time — to atone for that destroyed.

'Twas the Sioux who named him; their burdens he had shared;
"Wamblee Ho Wash'Ta," they called him, for they knew he cared.
"Good Voice Eagle," who brought knowledge, truth and light—
Who showed a righteous path to all the Lamanite.

Now the Sons of Lehi sing to Wamblee Ho Wash'ta with joy,
Who knew and watched the Indian as a fledgling boy;
Who sorrowed and resolved to bring a message from above.
They would honor "Good Voice Eagle" and sing to him with love.

As the Sons of Lehi from lands both far and near
Raise their voice in unity for one they value dear,
With spirit and hearts uplifted from a land of liberty,
They sing to Wamblee Ho Wash'ta with truth and dignity.

—Gwendolyn Murdock Mojado, Ute



Good Voice Eagle ...

... friend of the Indian

'Sons of Lehi' visit recuperating Elder Kimball

Elder Spencer W. Kimball, who recently underwent serious heart surgery, was visited by a newly-formed all-male Lamanite choir, the Sons of Lehi, at his home in Sale Lake City. To show their appreciation and concern the choir felt the desire to travel to his home to perform for him. They were accompanied by Paul Enciso, Vickie Bird (Miss Indian BYU), and Martha Chavez (Miss BYU International).

Elder Kimball, Acting President of the Council of the Twelve Apostles of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is a recognized leader of Indian affairs. He was ordained an apostle in 1943, and was assigned responsibilities in missionary service to Indians at that time. He has devoted 29 years of his life to helping Lamanites in South

America, Central America, Mexico, United States and the Polynesian islands. He has proved himself knowledgeable of Indian problems and to a great extent, the Indian Placement Program, the BYU Indian Education Program and the Indian Missionary Program have been directed by him. As a result, tens of thousands of Indian Youth are presently involved in these programs. Indian students at BYU are making great strides in preparing themselves to become leaders of their people.

The Sons of Lehi opened the performance by singing, "Ye Elders of Israel." Paul Enciso sang "Fire of Eternal Friendship" and "Wahatoya." Martha Chavez sang the "Lord's Prayer" while Vickie Bird accompanied her in sign language. Sam Nez did the Indian

Hoop Dance using 26 hoops. A Polynesian group sang two of their native songs. Chester Yazzie presented a "Get Well" scroll to Brother Kimball, with over 600 Lamanite signatures. The highlight

The Sons of Lehi are making plans with the Music and Indian Education Departments to consider the possibility of offering credit to the choir members as greater incentive in their organization. Contact Bob Angle for further details.

of the evening was a presentation of a poem written by Gwendolyn Murdock Mojado, entitled "Wamblee Ho Wash'ta", which expresses the love and appreciation the Lamanites feel for the work Elder Kimball has

done for them. The title is an Indian name given to him by the Sioux Tribe. Translated, it means "Good Voice Eagle," or "the man who flies like an eagle all over the world to take the message of truth." (See poem above.)

Elder Kimball spoke briefly to the visitors, expressing the importance of being a good example for others—an example is more vital than preaching, speeches or words. He told the Lamanites they have a great responsibility to become the future leaders of their people; perhaps a role even greater than they dream. He was deeply touched that the students thought of him and came to sing to him on their own initiative. He said there was not anyone or anything which could have been more uplifting and comforting than this

performance and it would help him get well.

The Sons of Lehi then sang his favorite hymn, "I Need Thee Every Hour," after which President Kimball with his wife and a few neighbors, expressed their gratitude and shook hands with each performer. It was a most inspiring evening for all those present because it was an expression of love for a great servant of God.

The Sons of Lehi (seen below) is a newly-organized choir on BYU campus. Bob Angle, John Maestas, Jorge Hernandez and other Lamanite students believe this all-male, all-Lamanite choir should become a permanent part of BYU.

Robert A. Angle



Indian Week Poetry Contest



First place

'TIS THE RHYTHM OF THE SOUL

Deep within the restless soul
beats a rhythm of strange yearning,
A river of surging strength
ever onward. . .twisting. . .turning.
Unknown currents still untested
lie waiting beneath a deceiving calm,
To forge ahead with unleashed fury—
or rest quietly in nature's pools of balm.
'Tis the echo of the soul—the melody
to which the heart responds,
Wielding together the spirit and mind,
fashioning a marriage of unbreakable bonds.

Gwendolyn Murdock Mojado

* * * *

SOFTLY, INDIAN DRUMMER

Speak Softly that I may hear
of truthfulness and tradition;
Speak softly that I may see
your eloquence that gives me vision
Sing softly that I may listen
to intonations that sooth a distressed soul;
Sing softly that I may sense
pride and passion of pristine love;
Drum softly that I may learn,
Genetic memories stir and awaken;
Drum softly that I may feel
Ancient rhythms not yet forsaken.

Shirley Murdock Reed



Second place



Lucy Hadley, far right, was an Indian contestant in this year's BYU Rodeo Queen competition. The contest is held each year in conjunction with BYU's Western Week which ends with the University hosting inter-collegiate rodeo competition. The Rodeo Queen represents BYU

at the national intercollegiate Rodeo Queen finals during the summer. This year's winner at BYU was Marcia Martensen, second from left, born and raised in Colorado but now a resident of Provo, Utah. She is a freshman at BYU in child development and family relations.



Coach Elmer Gambler takes it easy after his team took second place in the All-BYU Independent team championships. Team members were Anita Straighthead and Lucy Hadley, kneeling, and Alice White and Wilhamena Hadley.

Chime time

Many Indian Braves and Maids have been successful on the Happy Hunting Ground this school year juding from the many marriages and engagements. Those who have been married this year are:

Cody Black and Vaida Abeita
Bob Redelk and Muriel Nachie
Janet Garreaux and Terry Lewis
Robert Nakai and Gloria Godel
Steve Mitchell and Mickie Benally
Glenna Honga and Robert Woods

Those planning weddings in the future are:

Harrison Gorman and Anna Begaye
Herb Fraizer and Sally Talker
Henry Tsosie and Winona Jake
Brian Young and Beckie Brown
Stebe Maybee and Toni Maldonado
John Babbitt and Effie Clark
Courage Benally and Pat Birdsbill
Edward Clark and Amelia Crowfoot
Richard LeBeau and Cynthia Cleveland
Darlene Beartusk and Marvin McCabe
Yvonne Sam and Gary Setalla

Cherokee high school has official go-ahead

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce has announced the award of a \$4,260,500 contract to construct a new high school at Cherokee, North Carolina on the Cherokee Reservation.

The school will be built on a 30-acre meadow site on the Oconoluftee River. A new high school has been needed for some time, and the Cherokee Tribe had purchased the site for \$80,000.

The school will accommodate

some 600 students and the unique program to be offered will include courses in tribal history, government and language.

In announcing the contract Commissioner Bruce said: "The construction of this school will bring to the Cherokee people one of the most modern educational plants in North Carolina, and will further provide opportunity for increased Indian involvement in the direction of the Bureau's educational program."

Medicine man...

Pueblo Indians fought to regain their own

Hundreds of years before the Spanish colonized the Southwest, Indians had lived along the Rio Grande in what is now New Mexico. They were successful farmers, made handsome pottery, and wove fine cotton cloth. Above all, they were extremely religious. The supernatural influenced everything they did.

In 1598, colonists and priests from Mexico under Don Juan de Onate established among these Indians the first Spanish community in the Southwest. The new settlers called the Indians "Pueblos" (the name by which they have since been known), because of the Indians' remarkable villages of large timber and adobe houses. Onate, the new settlement's governor, had Catholic missions and churches

built, and in 1610 established a territorial capital at Santa Fe.

The Pueblos' ancient way of life was soon threatened. Considered subjects of the Spanish crown, Indians were required to pay taxes in the form of cloth, corn, or labor. Their villages were renamed after Catholic saints, and their own ceremonies and religious practices were forbidden.

But although they gave lip service to Christianity, and pretended submit to Spanish rule, the resentful Indians continued to follow their own sacred practices in the secrecy of their kivas (Underground ceremonial rooms).

In 1675 a leader arose among the Pueblo Indians in the person of Pope, a medicine man from a Tewa Pueblo renamed by the Spanish "San Juan." Pope had

been one of several Indians imprisoned by the Spanish under suspicion of witchcraft and the killing of several missionaries, and he bitterly hated the white occupiers. Released from prison, he went into hiding in Taos Pueblo, and there planned and organized an all-Pueblo rebellion. The spirits, he said, had ordered him to bring back the Indians' traditional beliefs and customs. Runners secretly carried this message to all the Pueblos, and one by one, native towns enthusiastically joined the plot. Every precaution was taken to keep the Spanish from learning of the conspiracy: Pope, suspecting even his own brother-in-law of treachery, had him put to death.

August 13, 1680, was the date set for the attack. Somehow,

however, the news leaked out, and Pope's only hope was to strike at once. On August 10, with the force of a long-suppressed hatred, the Indians attacked.

Nearly 500 of the 2,500 Spanish population were killed. About 30 priests were murdered in their missions, their bodies stacked upon the altars. Santa Fe, the Spanish capital, was besieged, and its 1,000 inhabitants took refuge in official buildings for about 10 days. Then, after forcing the Indians to a temporary retreat, they abandoned Santa Fe, and, with the remaining Spanish population of the area, fled to El Paso del Norte (now El Paso, Tex.).

Having driven out the occupiers, the triumphant Pope then set out to erase all traces of them.

Everything brought by the "Metal People" was ordered destroyed. Indians who had been baptized as Christians were washed with yucca suds, and use of the Spanish language and all baptismal names was prohibited. In Santa Fe, cattle were herded into churches that had escaped burning. Pope did all he could to restore the old Pueblo way of life.

For a time, Pope was received with great honor as he traveled from Pueblo to Pueblo in ceremonial dress. But his success made him a despot. Hostilities broke out between pro- and anti-Pope Pueblos and he was deposed. In 1688 he was re-elected Pueblo leader, but shortly thereafter, he died.

The Pueblos were masters of their own country for 12 years.

...led the way